

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, July 5,

FEDERAL REPUBLICAN Electoral Ticket for Prince George's NICHOLAS SNOWDEN, GEORGE SEMMES.

For Somerset. THOMAS K. CARROLL, Col. MATTHIAS DASHIELL For Calvert. RICHARD GRAHAM, Dr. JOHN DARE.

Montgomery. THOMAS DAVIS, GEORGE C. WASHINGTON.

For Allegany. WILLIAM HILLEARY, WILLIAM REID.

For Kent. JEREMIAH NICOLS, CAPT. NATHL. COMEGTS.

For Dorchester. BRNJAMIN W. LECOMPTÉ, CAPT. MATTHIAS TRAVERS.

For Frederick. ALEXANDER WARFIELD, Dr. WILLIAM HILLEARY.

Assembly Ticket for Frederick. Robert G. McPherson, Ignatius Davis, Lewis Motter, John Dudderar.

Assembly Ticket for Somerset. Levin R. King, Littleton P. Dennis, Daniel Ballard, John Watets.

Assembly Ticket for Kent. William Knight, James F. Brown, J. W. Eccleston, Thomas Miller.

Assembly Ticket for Calvert. Thos. Reynolds, Benjamin Gray, John J. Brooke, Dr. George Boutwell.

COMMUNICATED. The approaching 15th of this month, will be the anniversary of one of the most brilliant achievements of the revolutionary army—THE CAPTURE OF STONEY POINT BY STORM.

That day will make the time 42 years, since Col. WATERS, at the head of a company of picked men, gallantly made good his way into that fortification, through a tremendous fire of grape-shot and musquetry.

Where were the present persecutors and slanderers of this venerable patriot at that moment of trial?

The Americans were opposed by a tremendous fire of musquetry and grape-shot, but they pressed forward with the bayonet, and both columns met in the centre of the works, where the parson, amounting to 500 men, were obliged to surrender to the victors.

For the Maryland Gazette. To the People of the Counties.

No. 1. Among the many evils to be apprehended from the success of the democratic party at the ensuing senatorial election, none are more to be dreaded, or should be more vigilantly guarded against, than the violent innovations which they have avowed their determination to make upon the constitution of Maryland.

The alteration of the constitution has been a favourite measure of the democratic party, ever since the year 1812; when the federalists first gained the ascendancy in the State. Since that period, the Federalism of Maryland has worn such an imposing aspect, that democracy has in vain endeavoured to crush it by the use of legitimate means, and it now seeks to destroy it by the destruction of that constitution, under which Maryland has attained to all her greatness.

In the year 1818, the democrats having for the first time since 1812 unexpectedly obtained a majority in the house of delegates, were so elevated with their success, that they incautiously betrayed their designs upon the constitution, and made no less than four different attempts, during that session, to alter it, notwithstanding they must have been convinced, that the good sense and inflexible patriotism of a Federal Senate, would oppose an effectual barrier to their multiplied encroachments. As these abortive attempts have however, served to shew what the democrats really would effect should they obtain the power at the next election, it becomes the duty of the people of Maryland seriously to reflect upon the nature of those changes which they are so anxious to make.

The first in order, was Mr. Kell's motion to alter the constitution in such manner as to give an increased number of members to the city of Baltimore.

The next attempt was made by Mr. Kennedy, of Washington, to alter the constitution for the purpose of permitting the Jews to participate in the administration of the government.

A delegate from Baltimore.

A Third attempt was made by Mr. Worthington, of Frederick, to alter the constitution as it respects the mode of choosing the governor. A Fourth attempt was made by Mr. Harrison, of Queen-Anne's, to alter the constitution as it respects the mode of organising and electing the senate.

Such is the formidable list of alterations of the constitution projected by the democrats at one session of the legislature only. These I shall endeavour to analyze separately, and in the order in which they stand, and I trust I shall be able to show to every unprejudiced mind their pernicious tendency. In examining the votes and proceedings of 1818, I cannot discover that Mr. Kell's proposition for increasing the number of representatives from Baltimore was ever finally acted upon—He asked and obtained leave to bring in a bill for the purpose, but whether he ever reported it I have not been able to discover. It is probable however, that Mr. K. observing that many other propositions were made to alter the constitution, deemed it most prudent to delay his bill, until he ascertained the fate of the others; and discovering that they were all rejected by the Senate, he postponed the trial of his own until a more convenient season. It matters not, however, whether this measure was acted upon at that time or not—it is known, and it is admitted to be a favourite measure with the democratic party, not only to increase the number of representatives from Baltimore, but from the large counties also, by diminishing the number of representatives from the small counties. And what is the object contemplated by this measure? Is it the benefit of the state? No surely not—had this been the real object; as it is indeed the ostensible one—had the democrats sincerely believed that this change would have been beneficial to the interests of the state, why did they not make it, in the long period from 1800 to 1811, when every branch of the government was under their control—when the house of delegates and the senate were both democratic? The same reasons existed for making the change then, as they allege now, except indeed, and which is the true reason, that the smaller counties, such as Allegany, Calvert, Kent & Talbot, were at that time decidedly democratic, and they are now either federal, or of doubtful political character—at that time therefore, the democrats found the constitution to be a very good one, but now forsooth, it does not suit their views. But what right has Baltimore to complain of the present system of representation? Much indeed has been said in the Baltimore democratic prints, of the injustice done by the present system. It has been pronounced a most shameful violation of the principles of justice, that the small county of Calvert, with a population not exceeding perhaps 8000 souls, should have a greater number of representatives than Baltimore, which contains upwards of 60,000 inhabitants. This argument, in the abstract, may appear specious and plausible, but it is no difficult matter to shew its utter futility. Baltimore has no right to complain of the present system of representation. She enjoys many great, and distinguished advantages. She possesses a local legislature, invested with powers almost supreme, and amply sufficient for every purpose which may relate to the prosperity of the city, or its internal government. The powers of the mayor and city council of Baltimore are most extensive, and if not sufficiently so, they can at any time be increased, by application to the legislature. Possessed then of advantages such as these, are not two members from Baltimore amply sufficient for the transaction of all her business which may require the interposition of the legislature?

Has she not always found that her two members were able at every session to have all the business acted upon which they introduced into the house? If not, why is it that a message is annually sent by the house of delegates to the senate, informing them that they have finished all the business before them, and are prepared to adjourn? The truth is, that for the first two or three weeks of the session of the legislature, the members have scarcely any thing to do—not even the Baltimore delegates can furnish them with occupation; and accordingly for this period, which is usually about one half of the session, they seldom continue to sit for more than three hours in the day. Hence it is sufficiently evident, that two members are amply sufficient for the transaction of all the business of Baltimore. Moreover, every member of the legislature may with truth be said to be the representative of Baltimore, and devoted to her best interests; but this cannot be said with regard to any other section of the state. And has not the influence of Baltimore, with her two members, been more extensively manifested, and more sensibly felt, than that of any other part of the state? Has she not received her full proportion of the appointments within the gift of the government? Has she not always had at least two members in the senate, which are about one-seventh of the whole number? Is not the largest proportion of the time of the legislature always devoted to her business? Has not the constitution guaranteed to her the right of electing two members to congress? In the distribution of the public money, has not the largest proportion of it always been expended in Baltimore? Has any part of it been appropriated to the promotion of the agricultural interest? If the influence of Baltimore has already effected all this, what might she not do, were her influence increased, by giving to her an additional number of representatives? She would soon feel power and forget right. The object and tendency of this measure, like all the other alterations of the constitution proposed by the democrats, and which they are still so anxious to effect, is the undue aggrandisement of Baltimore, and the depression of the smaller counties. I shall resume the subject in my next.

EVIGILATOR. [Translated from the German.] For the Maryland Gazette. SINTRAM & HIS COMPANIONS. (Continued.) CHAPTER 20.

An anchorite, or at least a being not much more sociable than an anchorite, had poor Sintram become. At the approach of Christmas his horrid dream seized upon him with such violence, that all the servants of the castle, left its walls horror struck and never suffered themselves to return. None remained with him but Rolf and the old Castellain. It is true that he became pacified, but then he wandered about so silent and pale, you might have taken him for a moving corpse. No consolation of old Rolf, none of his pious friendly hymns would help, and the Castellain with his wild caricatured face, his bald head that had been rendered so by a powerful sword wound, the mark of which extended from the forehead to the crown, and with his morose taciturnity appeared like a still darker off-shadowing of our wretched knight. Rolf thought of calling to aid the venerable chaplain of Dronthim, but how could he leave his master alone with the lurid Castellain, a man whose very sight caused him secret terror. It was a long time since Biorn employed the wild strange warrior, without his nor any body else's knowing whence he came or who he was. There were but very few who knew his name, which was moreover almost unnecessary as he never conversed with any one. They called him the Castellain of the mountain-castle, that was all.

Rolf commended his cares to God believing that he would help; and he did help. On the evening before Christmas the bell was rung at the drawbridge and Rolf saw it was the Chaplain himself that stood without. He came in strange company, for at his side was the crated pilgrim, and the bleaching bones stuck to his dark-coloured cloak gleamed fearfully thro' the night. Rolf opened the gate immediately and conducted them both, in reverential haste, towards the hall, where Sintram sat silent, pale and melancholy, beneath the light of a single, half exhausted lamp. Rolf had been obliged to aid the pilgrim in his ascent of the stairs or he was quite numb and stiff with cold.

"I bring you a blessing from your mother," said the Chaplain as he entered, and immediately a mild smile spread over the young man's countenance and his death-paleness changed to a soft red.—"Oh God! exclaimed he: Does my mother live—Does she think of me?" "She possesses high, infallible powers of presentiment," replied the Chaplain: and whatever ye may do, it all pictures itself to her, sometimes waking, sometimes dreaming, in a thousand different forms. She knows

of your deep suffering now, and sends me, her confessor, to console you, but also to caution you, for as she says, there is many a heavy awful trial yet awaiting you.

Sintram, with his arms folded over his breast, bowed humbly and observed with a placid smile: Much has been done for me, more than in my most fanciful hours I dared to hope for, by my mother's message and your friendly call—This I am the more sensible of, as it is but lately since I have fallen so deep.—The Lord's mercy is great, let him impose of penance and trial ever so heavy a weight, with his aid I hope to bear it. The doot now opened and the Castellain entered with a torch in his hand, by whose glowing illumination he appeared almost as if overcast with blood. He looked amazed at the pilgrim, who sunk fainting upon a chair, where Rolf supported him; when turned from him, he gazed in the Chaplain's eye & uttered at last: "I think the hour of confession and reconciliation is com'—"

"I think so too, replied the clergyman, who had overheard him.—This seems to be a day of grace.—The poor man there whom I found half frozen on my road insisted on making his confession, before he suffered me to carry him to the hospitable warming hearth; do as he did my goodly warrior, delay not your laudable purpose for one second. He followed the inviting Castellain out of the room, first recommending the poor pilgrim to the care of the knight and servant.

Sintram and Rolf did as he had requested, and when, refreshed by their attentions, the pilgrim opened his eyes again, the young knight observed with a smile: Thou hast come at last to see me. Why didst thou refuse my invitation some nights ago?"

Sudden terror spread over the pilgrim's face, but soon he replied with recovered placid humility:—O dear, dear Sir, I love you dearly, but do not always speak of things which you maintain have occurred between us; for Sir, either I am crazed and have forgotten them all, or you have met in the forest him who appears to me like my own over-powerful twin brother.

"Say no more of this, replied Sintram.—After a while the pilgrim observed: I should like to sing a mild consoling song, have you no lute?"

Rolf brought one and the pilgrim raising himself in the chair sung as follows: "Who feels the approach of death In quiv'ring heart and breath, Should raise his mind and eyes To him above the skies— The Lord will cheer his death.

"Seest thou yon rising light Where blushing forth to sight, Soft smiles the rosy morn? Thence sounds a soothing voice, And bids the soul rejoice, By deep repentance torn.

Mild death himself appears— To quell thy doubts and fears, He wears a look of love; Receive the comer well, He'll guide, where angels dwell, Thy soul to realms above.

Who feels the approach of death In quiv'ring heart and breath, Should raise his mind and eyes To him above the skies— The Lord will cheer his death.

Amen! said Sintram and Rolf folding their hands, and while the last accents of the lute were slowly dying away, the Chaplain and the Castellain softly entered the hall.

"I bring you a glorious Christmas-offering, said the clergyman: Here a bewildered mind has, after many years of hate and suffering, returned to peace and love. Thou art concerned in it dear pilgrim, and you Sintram receive it as a glorious example worthy of imitation.

"More than twenty years ago," said the Castellain, "I was a bold shepherd and drove my flocks among the mountains. There it happened one day that a young knight overtook me, (they called him Weigand the slender) who wished to purchase my favourite lamb, and offered me many pieces of shining gold. I declined it contemptuously. The fervour of youth carried us away, a blow of his sword hurled me consciousness into a deep mountain-fissure."

"Weigand is not dead then?" asked the pilgrim.

"I recovered slowly by the use of such remedies as are well known amongst shepherds. When I appeared again in the society of men, none knew me, to such a degree the wound on my head had disfigured me. I heard it mentioned, that Sir Weigand's bride had foretaken him

of your deep suffering now, and sends me, her confessor, to console you, but also to caution you, for as she says, there is many a heavy awful trial yet awaiting you.

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By a gentleman, who left Naples after the entry of the Austrian army, we learn General Pepe has not been taken prisoner by the Algerines, but is believed to be in Sicily. Phil. Dem. Press.

AMERICAN LEGHORNS. We have seen at the store of Hall, J. How and Co. in this town, a number of American Hata, which appear in every respect equal to the real Leghorns. They were made in Merrimack, N.H. of a species of grass raised in that town, and are not only as handsome, but, we have every reason to believe, equally as durable as any imported. Those who are pleased to witness the increasing excellence of American Manufactures, will receive much satisfaction by examining these elegant specimens of the taste and industry of our Manufacturing friends in New-Hampshire. [Boston Statesman.

Hartford, June 26. The Wethersfield Bonnet.—At the last annual exhibition of domestic manufactures of the Hartford County Agricultural Society, it will be recollected, that a Grass Bonnet of superior fabric was exhibited by the Misses Woodhouses of Wethersfield, for which they received a premium from the society. It was afterwards purchased by a gentleman, for the sum of \$30, and has since been forwarded to London, where the fineness of its texture, and the elegance of its colour, have been universally admired. It is ascertained that materials for the manufacture of Bonnets, in imitation of those of Leghorn, are to be obtained in abundance in this country, which will ultimately supersede the necessity of foreign importation. As an additional incentive to the ladies of Hartford county, we publish the following extract from a letter written by a gentleman in London.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London to his friend in this city, dated April 28, 1821. "I received the Bonnet by the Radius, a few days since, in perfect order, and what is very remarkable it quite meets our expectations in every respect: I cannot find a Leghorn hat in any of the shops equally fine and beautiful. I have been requested to lay it before the Society of Arts, in order to obtain a medal for Miss Woodhouse, and which I have every prospect of getting, although it being a foreign production must render it more doubtful, as they reward native merit only by their rules; yet, the thing is so highly meritorious, and would be so very important to this country as a manufacture, I am quite sure it will be rewarded."

Norfolk, June 28. Dreadful Thunder & Lightning. Last night we had a most tremendous thunder shower—it commenced about half past 11, and continued until about 1—the lightning was apparently the continued blaze of fire; and the continued peal of thunder interrupted only by sudden and severe cracks, which appeared to threaten instant destruction to every thing around. It rained almost incessantly the whole time. The ship Commerce, Gardner, of Salem, which was lying along side the wharf, loaded, and was to have sailed and sailed this day for Liverpool, had her main-top gallant-royal mast struck, and with her top-sail mast and top mast shivered to atoms, her main mast fractured, and one of her pumps split in pieces—what injury is done in the hold not known.—Captain Gays, the electric fluid passed off through the cabin and out at the windows, stunning his mate at the time, who had but just come off deck; he, however, perfectly recovered this morning. The Commerce will consequently be detained several days to repair.

A new house, belonging to Mr. Waddy, was struck and almost destroyed in Portsmouth; and a house belonging to Mrs. Waddy, struck in this town, and seriously injured—no person hurt. W. G. LYFORD.

MARRIAGE CONTRACT. On the 13th inst. the cause pending in the court of quarter sessions of this county, for a breach of marriage contract, between Catherine Dellinger vs. S. Strickley, came on before justices present composing the court, G. Hotel, J. Overal, J. Effinger, and S. Bare, esqrs. The cause was opened ably by the plaintiff's counsel, and argued on both sides with unusual interest, every plea being displayed to call the jury to pity the one and be generous to the other. The jury brought in a verdict of \$1,200 damages for the plaintiff.

A MAMMOTH TROUT. From the New York Evening Post of June 28. Mr. Burgham: Sir—I yesterday brought to the mill of my saw-mill, a Trout, measuring exactly three feet in length, and 17 inches round the girth, and weighing 13lb. 8 ounces.

Yours respectfully, SAMUEL CARMAN, Jun.